

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

THE Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods are reminded that the regular examination of the classes in Pennsylvania College will commence on Monday, August 2d, and continue during the whole week. The public generally are also invited to attend. The following is the programme of the exercises:

- Monday. The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9 a. m. until 12 m.; and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
- Tuesday. 9. Junior Class—Greek. 10. Sophomore—Mathematics. 11. Freshman—Latin. 12. Freshman—Greek Testament. 13. Freshman—Algebra.
- Wednesday. 9. Junior—Evidences of Christ. 10. Sophomore—Rhetoric. 11. Junior—Logic. 12. Freshman—Greek. 13. Sophomore—Mathematics.
- Thursday. 9. Junior—Optics. 10. Freshman—Modern History. 11. Sophomore—Archaeology. 12. Freshman—Geometry. 13. Senior German Class.
- Friday. 9. Sophomore—Latin. 10. Junior—Chem & Meteorology. 11. Junior German Class. 12. Junior—Rhetoric. 13. Freshman—Class. Literature.
- Saturday. 9. Sophomore—Greek. 10. Junior—Latin.

New Books! New Books!

JUST received at Keller Kurtz's Book and Periodical Depot, a large and handsome collection of BOOKS—in part, viz.: Harper's Pictorial Bible, price \$20.00, usual price \$22.50; Illuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry, price \$1.50, usual price \$2.00; The Boudoir Annual, \$3.00, usual price \$4.00. Also, a large lot of Novels at 15 cts. per volume, usual price 25 cts.; The Frigate, by Miss Ellen Pickering, 25 cts.; Piratation, a Story of the Heart, 25 cts.; Dombey & Son, to be completed in 20 Nos. at 8 cts. per No.; Dombey and Daughter, 25 cts.; Six Nights with the Washingtonians, 25 cts.; The Inheritance, 2 vols. 50 cts.; The Unfortunate Maid, or the Miser's Fate, embracing the Life and adventures of Bob Norberry, by Captain P. O. Shaughnessy; Martin, the Foundling, or the Memoirs of a Valet de Chambre, by Eugene Sue; Life of Gen. Taylor, 123 and 50 cts.; Edward Manning, by Ingraham, 25 cts.; Wood Leighton, or a Year in the Country, by Mary Howitt, 25 cts.; The Secret Tribunal, by Dumas, 25 cts.; The Life and Adventures of Jno. A. Murrell, the great Western Land Pirate, 25 cts.; Josephus, No. 2, 25 cts.; The Greatest Plague of Life, or the adventures of a Lady in search of a good Servant, 6 Nos. at 6 cts. a number. Also all the Miscellaneous Books of the day, with a general assortment of Stationery, Blank and Memorandum Books, &c. &c.

Remember the Cheap Book Store of Keller Kurtz is opposite the Bank. July 26.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALBK. FRAZIER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage. Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Hats, Caps, Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c.

TO MERCHANTS, HATTERS & OTHERS. GARDEN & BROWN.

Hat and Cap Warehouse and Manufactory, NO. 196 MARKET STREET.

SECOND FLOOR BELOW SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY solicit attention to their large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, manufactured under their own immediate direction and superintendence, with all the advantages of modern improvements, to enable them to combine the important qualities of durability, taste and beauty of finish, with extreme cheapness of price.

An immense and beautiful assortment of all varieties and prices of Beaver, Brush, Silk, Mole-skin, Russia, Cassimere, Wool, Sporting and Ashland HATS. Also, a general assortment of every variety of CAPS, Otter, Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Muskrat, Plain and Fancy Cloth every style, Red, Black and Brown Mohair, Sealette, Gilted, Oiled Silk and Fur Caps.

Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c., at the very lowest prices. Buyers by the dozen or less, are invited to call and see if it is not to their interest to deal with us. Particular attention paid to the packing of Hats, &c.

Cash paid for Muskrat and Shipping Furs. GARDEN & BROWN, No. 196 Market Street, below Sixth Street. Philadelphia, July 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick W. Koehler, dec'd. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK W. KOEHLER, late of Abbotstown, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FELTY, } Admrs. JOHN ELDER, } The first named Administrator resides in Abbotstown; the latter in Berwick township. July 12.

Poetry.

From the Saturday Courier.

OH, LET US LOVE EACH OTHER.

Oh, let us love each other, the little while we stay. We cannot tell how soon from earth some may be called away.

The flowers we love and cherish most will all the soonest fade.

And by pale Autumn's ruthless hand in death's cold arms be laid;

And oh, 'twould be a happy thought, when gloom has overcast,

That a kind smile and a tender word we gave them to the last.

Oh, let us love each other, forget each word unkind!

And let all thoughts—save gentle ones—be banished from the mind.

Let no ungentle action come to cause the bitter war.

Remember, this is not our home, that "we are exiles here."

Yes, exiles in a stranger land, far from our Father's hall.

And oh! we need love's silken chain to bind us one in all.

A weary pilgrimage 'twould be, as through the world we rove,

Were we deprived of life's best gift—pure, strong, and generous love.

Then let us love each other, with affection deep and fast.

Let a kind smile and a tender word be given to the last.

If 'tis true we love each other 'mid life's sunshine and its flowers,

Our attachment should be stronger in its sad and gloomy hours;

If the light of love is round us in the fleeting time of mirth.

We should cling with closer fondness by the lone and sorrowing hearth.

A gentle word hath magic power, to heal the wounded heart.

And oft, at one soul-speaking smile, the tear will cease to start.

Then let us love more deeply, amid sorrow's chilling blast—

How sweet to think a tender word was spoken to the last!

Alas! that anger, scorn, and hate, should fill the human breast.

Till meek affection—like the dove—can find no place of rest;

Oh, in this cold, unfeeling world, cast not the gem away—

No treasure that the earth can yield will e'er its loss repay.

How can we ever fitted be to dwell in Heaven above,

Where all is radiant with love's smile, and God himself is love,

If we in coldness turn away when human we we see?

It were but just in God, to say—This is no place for thee.

Then let us love each other, till life's smiles and tears are past,

That surrounded by love's purest beams, we may meet in Heaven at last.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD, OR, THE FIRE-FLY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

On the evening of a hot and sultry summer day, Maria, a poor widow, sat at the open window of her little chamber, and gazed out upon the neat orchard which surrounded her cottage. The grass had been mown in the morning, but the heat of the sun had soon dried it. She had already gathered it into heaps, and the sweet smell of the hay now blew into the chamber, as if to refresh and strengthen her after her labor. The glow of sunset was already fading upon the border of the clear and cloudless sky, and the moon shone calm and bright into the little chamber, shadowing the square panes of the half open window, together with the grape vine which adorned it, upon the nicely sanded floor. Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age, stood leaning against the window frame; his blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion of white clean shirt sleeves, and scarlet vest, were distinctly visible in the moonlight.

The poor woman was sitting thus to rest herself, perhaps. But oppressive as had been the labor of the sultry day, yet a heavier burden weighed upon her bosom, and rendered her forgetful of her weariness. She had eaten but a spoonful of their supper, which consisted of bread and milk. Little Ferdinand was also greatly disturbed, but did not speak, because he saw that his mother was so sorrowful. Having observed that his mother, instead of eating, wept bitterly, he had laid aside his spoon, and the earthen dish still stood upon her table almost as full as when served up.

Maria was left a widow in the early part of the previous spring. Her deceased husband, one of the worthiest young men in the village, had, by industry and economy, saved a sum of money sufficient to purchase the little cottage with its neat meadow, though not entirely free from incumbrance. The industrious man had planted the green and cheerful field with young trees, which already bore the finest fruit. He had chosen Maria for his wife, although she was a poor orphan, and her parents had been able to give her nothing more than a good education; he had chosen her because she was known as the most pious, industrious and well behaved maiden in the village. They had lived happily together. But the typhus fever broke out in the village, and her husband died. Having nursed him with the greatest tenderness, she herself was attacked with it, after his death, and barely escaped with life.

Her husband's sickness and her own had thrown them much behind hand; but now she must even part with her little cottage. Her deceased husband had long labored for the richest peasant in the country, a man by the name of Meyer.

The peasant, who highly esteemed him, on account of his fidelity and industry, had lent him three hundred crowns to purchase this cottage, with the grounds belonging to it, upon the condition that he would pay off fifty crowns yearly, twenty-five in money and twenty-five in labor. Until the year that he was taken sick, her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt now amounted to but fifty crowns. Maria knew all this very well.

Meyer now died of the same disease. The heirs, a son and daughter-in-law, found the note for the three hundred crowns, among the papers of the deceased. They did not know a word about the affair, as the old man had never spoken of it to them. The terrified woman assured them, calling heaven to witness, that her deceased husband had paid off the whole except fifty crowns. But all this was of no avail. The young peasant called her a shameless liar, and summoned her before a court of law. As she could not prove that anything had been paid, it was decided that the entire claim against her was valid. The heirs insisted upon payment, and as poor Maria had nothing but her cottage and grounds, this little property must now be sold. She had fallen upon her knees before the heirs, and had prayed them not to turn her out of doors; little Ferdinand wept with her—both wept—but all in vain. The following morning was appointed for the sale. She had heard this an hour before, just as she had finished her day's work. A neighbor had called out over the hedge and told it to her.

It was for this reason that she now sat so sorrowful at the open window, glancing now upward at the clear sky, now upon Ferdinand, and then gazing steadily upon the floor. There was a sad silence.

"Alas!" she said to herself, "I have to-day then, raked the hay from the orchard for the last time. The early yellow plums, which I picked this morning for Ferdinand, is the last fruit which the poor boy will eat from the trees which his father planted for him. Yes, this may be the last night which we will spend beneath this roof. By this time to-morrow, this cottage will be another's property, and who can say but we shall be turned out at once? Heaven alone knows where we shall find a shelter to-morrow. Perhaps under the open heavens!" She began to sob violently.

Little Ferdinand, who until now had not moved, came forward, and weeping, said—

"Mother, do not cry so bitterly—or else I cannot talk to you. Do you not know what father said, as he died there on that bed? 'Do not weep so,' he said, 'God is a father to poor widows and orphans. Call upon him in thy distress, and he will aid thee.' That is what he said, and is it not true then?"

"Yes, dear child," said the mother, "it is true!"

"Well," said the boy, "why do you weep so long then? Pray to God, and he will help you."

"Good child, thou art right!" said his mother, and her tears flowed less bitterly, and comfort was mingled with her sorrow. She folded her arms, and raised her moist eyes to heaven, and Ferdinand folded his hands, also, and looked upward, and the bright moon shone upon the mother and child.

And the mother began to pray, and the boy repeated every word after her: "Great Father in Heaven," she said, "look down upon a poor mother and her child—a poor widow and a poor orphan raise their eyes to thee. We are in great need, and have no longer any refuge upon the earth. But thou art rich in mercy. Thou hast thyself said, 'Call upon me in the day of thy trouble, and I will deliver thee.' Oh, then we pray. Thrust us not forth from this dwelling—take not from a poor orphan his only little inheritance. Or, if in thy mysterious purposes, thou hast otherwise decreed, prepare for us a resting place upon this wide, vast earth. Oh, pour this consolation into our hearts, lest they break as we wander forth, and from yonder hill, turn to look for the last time upon our house!"

Sobs interrupted her; weeping, she gazed towards heaven and was silent. The boy, who yet stood with folded hands, suddenly exclaimed, with outstretched finger—

"Mother, look! what is that? Yonder moves a light. Yonder flies a little star. Look, there it hurries by the window! Oh, see, now it comes in. How bright, how beautiful it shines! Look, only look! it has a greenish light. It is almost as beautiful as the evening star. Now it moves along the ceiling. That is wonderful!"

"It is a fire-fly, dear Ferdinand," said his mother. "In the day-time it is a small and unsightly insect, but in the night it gives out a most beautiful light."

"May I catch it?" said the boy. "Will it not hurt me and will not the light burn me?"

"It will not burn thee," said the mother, and she laughed, while the tears streamed down her cheeks. "Catch it and examine it closer, it is one of the wonders of God's almighty power."

The boy, entirely forgetful of his sorrow, at once tried to catch the sparkling fire-fly, now on the floor, now under the table, now under the chair.

"Ah me, what a pity!" said the boy, for as he had stretched out his hand to grasp the bright insect, it flew behind the great chest that stood against the wall. He looked under the chest.

"I see it plainly enough," he said; "there it is close against the wall; and the white wall and the floor, and every bit of dust near it, shines as if the moon shone upon it; but I cannot reach it. My arm is not long enough."

"Have patience," said his mother, "it will soon come out again."

The boy waited a little while, and then came to his mother and said, with a soft imploring voice—

"Mother, do you get it out for me, or move the chest a little from the wall, and I can easily catch it."

The mother rose, moved the chest from the wall, and the boy took the quiet fire-fly, examined it in the hollow of his little hand, and was delighted with it.

But his mother's attention was attracted by a different object. As she moved the chest, something which had stuck between it and the wall, fell upon the floor. She uttered a loud cry as she picked it up.

"Ah," she exclaimed, "now all our trouble is over. That is last year's account book which I have so long looked for in vain. I thought it had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers, perhaps, while I lay insensible during my illness! Now it can be shown that thy father paid the money that they demand of us. Who would have thought that the account book stuck behind the great chest which we took with the cottage, and which has not been moved since we bought it?"

She at once lighted a lamp, and turned over the leaves of the account book, while tears of joy sparkled in her eyes. Every thing was correctly put down—the sum which her deceased husband owed of the three hundred crowns at the beginning of the year, and what he had paid off in money and work. Below stood the following lines, written in old Meyer's own hand:

"I have settled accounts with James Bloom to-day, (St. Martin's day,) and he now owes me fifty crowns."

The mother struck her hands together with joy, embraced her child, and exclaimed with delight—

"Oh, Ferdinand, give thanks to God for we now need not leave home—now we can remain in our cottage!"

"And I was the cause, was I not, mother?" said the little fellow. "If I had not begged you to move the chest, you never would have found the book. It might have lain there for a hundred years."

The mother stood for a while in silent astonishment, and then said—

"Oh! my child, it was God's doings. I feel a thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon it. Look! as we both prayed and wept, there came the sparkling fire-fly and pointed out the spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly! God's hand is in all things, however trifling. Nothing comes by chance. Even the hairs of our heads are numbered; not one of them falls to the ground without his knowledge. Remember this for thy life long, and put thy trust in him, especially in the time of need. It is easy for him to aid and save. He does not need to send a shining angel to us. He can send us help by a winged insect!"

The mother could not sleep that night for joy. Soon after the break of day she went to the judge, who at once sent for the heir. He acknowledged the writing as genuine, and was much ashamed of having slandered the woman before the court, and called her a liar. The judge declared that he owed her some recompense for the shame and great sorrow he had caused her. The man was not unwilling to make atonement for his injustice.

But when the poor woman had related the whole account of her evening prayer, and of the appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said:

"That is the finger of God—he has visibly helped you!"

Young Meyer, however, was much moved, and said with tears in his eyes—

"Yes, it is so. God is the father of the widow and the fatherless—and their avenger also. Pardon me for harshness towards you. I release you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and if you are at any time in need, come to me, and I will always assist you. I now see clearly that those who trust in God, he will never forsake—and that confidence in him is a safer dependence than great riches. And if I come to want, or my wife should be a widow and my children orphans, may he help us also, as he has helped you."

Trust always thus in him, and be as upright as this poor widow, and help will not be wanting to you in time of need.

The New York Sun has come out in an earnest advocacy of a scheme to bring Cuba into the American Union.

THE GRAVE.

Of all others the grave is the most appropriate place for meditation and humility, for self-examination and good and virtuous resolutions. Its eloquent silence—its touching repose and profound melancholy, and way to the heart, subdues every passion and direct our thoughts to Him who rules on high. There the pride of state appears trifling, and there the great and illustrious, the young and beautiful, are taught that in a few fleeting years their bodies will afford food for a certain convocation of politic worms. Truly the grave is a wise monitor, addressing us in the simple language of truth, and bidding us prepare to lie down in its cold and silent portals.

Washington Irving remarks that he "never enters a graveyard without feeling that he is a wiser and a better man." Health may run riot in our veins, strength and vigor may assure us of long life and manhood, may look forward to a green old age, but the fresh sod or marble slab reminds us of death, and tells us that youth and health are unable to resist its attacks.

Look around you and observe its victims. See genius and ambition buried with ignorance and imbecility, and youth and beauty laid low with age and care.

Approach the grave of him who governed millions, and guided the ship of state through storms and perils to safety and prosperity. Once grant and powerful sycophants poured flattery in his ear, and thousands shouted his praises. Now he sleeps in Death's embrace, and none so poor to do him reverence.

Mark where the rich man lies. Broad fields and swelling acres once were his; wealth laid her tributes at his feet; and, possessing all that mortal could desire, men said he was supremely happy. Now lies he here,

"An heir to some six feet of sod."

Look at the grave of departed beauty. The rose is withered—the lily is blighted—the once bright eyes closed forever, the song that cheered is hushed—the voice that charmed is silent, and the worms are merry at their banquet.

"All that's bright must fade,—The brightest still the fleetest,

All that's sweet was made, But to be lost when sweetest."

Go to the tomb of the generous youth, stricken down when hope was high, and fortune smiled, and life was a garden, fragrant with flowers and full of beauty. Relatives adored him, friends admired him, and the future promised usefulness and honor. He, too, has been carried off, and sleeps with thousands who have preceded him.

And this is death; death, that regards neither age nor rank, but lays low the prince and peasant, the great and humble, the gifted and the mindless. In us, and about us, are the seeds of mortality, and wisdom whispers—

"So live that when our summons comes to join The innumerable caravan that moves To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death; We go not like the galley slave at night Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed

By an unaltering trust approach the grave, Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch Around him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"There is something to me," says Byron, "very softening in the presence of women; some strange influence, even if one is not in love with them. I always feel in better humor with myself and every thing else, if there is a woman within ken."

It is proper for all to remember that they ought not to raise expectations which it is not in their power to satisfy, and that it is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into flame than flame sinking into smoke.

Pass it Round.—Every "merciful" man who works a horse during the hot months, can promote its comfort by the use of the following simple shield against the teasing of flies: "Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and boil it a quarter of an hour, when cold, it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquor."

A secret is like silence: you cannot talk about it and keep it. It is like money: when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it?" "Sure, when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

No one should allow another to point a pistol or gun at him under any circumstances. Whether the weapon be loaded or not, the pointing of it should be considered an assault, and resented instantly.

There has been a business failure in Philadelphia, involving liabilities for flour and grain, to the amount of \$50,000.

THE WARS AND VICTORIES.

It is a fact worth remarking, that, although our armies have been invariably victorious in the war which the Administration is waging, the Administration itself has been defeated most signally in every battle it has fought. It commenced the war with a majority of nearly sixty in Congress, and in one single election, carried on in different States, the changes are so great as to exhibit a majority now against them—the elections in Virginia and New Hampshire having rendered a Whig majority in the next Congress certain. This fact proves that the people are fully disposed to prosecute the war into which the country has been forced, out of respect to its own honor, but to punish with its displeasure those who needlessly plunged us into it. Had the war been one which the people countenanced, the victories of our armies would have given increased respect and confidence to the Administration under which they were achieved. But the people take the victories to themselves, and give the Administration credit for nothing but the war.—Pitts. Amer.

A Chance for a Fortune—\$5000 Reward.—The above reward will be paid upon the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons-in-law in our army in Mexico, viz:—

James K. Polk, President of the U. States, James Buchanan, his Secretary of State, Wm. L. Marcy, his Secretary of War, John Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy, Robert J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury, Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General.

As these gentlemen, the President and his Cabinet, involved us in the war with Mexico, the country is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent their sons, or sons-in-law, to fight the foe; and as much difficulty has been experienced by the people in learning the facts, the above reward has been offered, in hopes of eliciting the truth. The evidence may be filed with C. B. Cole, President of the late Democratic Convention, and upon his certificate that such evidence has been furnished, showing that each of the before mentioned gentlemen has either a son or son-in-law in the army, the above reward will be paid by the

WHIGS OF GEORGIA.

P. S.—Editors friendly to the cause of knowledge, will please circulate the foregoing.—Georgia Jour. & Mess.

Civilization.—After remarking that the National Club assert, that of the citizens of London 1,250,000 persons "never enter the walls of a religious edifice," and that "all our large towns are in a similar state," &c., the Dublin Leader of the 2d inst. adds:

But all these horrors fade before the new atrocities revealed by the London Times of Saturday last, in which we find some remarks upon the "undeniable increase of infanticide;" how innocent children are daily "strangled, drowned, burnt, poisoned, starved and decapitated, by wholesale;" how "the murder of children has ceased to be murder in England," and other fearful statements of a like character. This is horrible.

Overreaching Justice.—The Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette has an article on "Breadstuffs in the country yet," and says:

"A farmer in this country, who has twelve hundred bushels of wheat for sale, refused \$1.75 delivered at his barn. Two dollars was his lowest mark. He has it on hand yet, and probably often revolves in his mind the difference between \$1.823, and \$1,100, or at the most \$1.275. Poor man! Wonder how much he gave to the Irish?"

The Rochester American has a similar paragraph, as follows:

"There is now very little Genesee Wheat in the country, except what is in the hands of large farmers, who have two or three crops on hand, which they expected to sell for \$2.00 a bushel.—Some set the mark as high as \$2.50.—We know of several instances, where \$1.75 was refused for lots of 2 or 3,000 bushels."

Anecdote.—We heard the following conversation the other day, between a citizen and his country friend:

"There," said the citizen, pointing to one of our District School edifices, "is the place where they teach the young idea how to shoot."

"How to shoot!" exclaimed the countryman, in much astonishment, "I never heard of such a school as that. But there's no accounting for your city improvements. I'll tell you one thing, though, I will just bet five dollars that I can beat the master, either sixty yards, with a rest, or forty yards off hand."

The bet was not taken.—Cin. Chron.

Good Reply.—"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some knowledge of it?" said a sceptic to a clergyman. "Why didn't you have some knowledge of this world before you came into it?" was the caustic reply.

Death of Prof. Fiske.—Letters have been received in this country, announcing the death, at Jerusalem, on the 27th of May, of the Rev. NATHAN W. FISKE, of Amherst College. He died, it is stated, of cholera.



## BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

Section 1st. That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, at any time between the eighth day of July, 1847, and the first day of September, 1847, and between the tenth day of June and the first day of September in each year thereafter, to kill any dog, bitch or slut, which shall be found, within the period aforesaid, running or going at large in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the Borough of Gettysburg; and for every such service in killing and burying said dog, bitch or slut, the person so killing and burying the same shall be entitled to receive the sum of Fifty Cents, on due proof thereof, to be paid by the owner or actual possessor of such dog, bitch or slut, if he or she can be ascertained—to be collected as other Borough penalties of like amount are by law recoverable; and if such owner or actual possessor cannot be known or ascertained, then the same shall be paid out of the Borough treasury, on orders drawn in the usual manner; and in addition thereto, such owner or actual possessor shall, on due proof of the fact and actual conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of Five Dollars for every such offence, to be collected as similar penalties are by law recoverable; the one-half of said fine or penalty to go into the Treasury of the Borough, and the other half to the use of any person who may prosecute for the same.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person in or about whose premises any such dog, bitch or slut, shall harbor, and who shall suffer such dog, bitch or slut to harbor, and frequent his or her premises, habitually, shall be considered and held as the actual owner thereof, for the purpose of this Ordinance; and such fact, if satisfactorily shown, shall be sufficient evidence to charge such person or persons with the penalties hereinbefore provided.

Enacted July 6, 1847.  
J. B. M'PIERSON, President.  
Attest—R. G. HANSEN, Clerk.  
July 12.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. LIVING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SWANSON and JAMES M'DRIVER, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 10th day of August next—

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiries, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 7  
July 12, 1847.

**Dr. Traill's Josephus Illustrated:**  
A NEW TRANSLATION:  
With Notes, Explanatory Essays, &c., by Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar. No. 1, price 25 cts.  
THIS new translation of the Jewish Historian will consist of his Autobiography, the Jewish War, the Two Books against Apion, the Antiquities, and probably some apocryphal pieces attributed to Josephus.  
This splendid edition of the Writings of the Jewish Historian, comprising all the works of the author known to exist, will possess many important advantages over all its predecessors, in the novelty, beauty and extent, of its graphic embellishments—derived in most instances from ancient monumental relics, as reliefs, medallions, coins, architectural remains, &c.—Also, in the greater accuracy of its translation, and the further elucidation of the text by the aid of notes and expositions—the fruit of much laborious research in archeological lore. Next to the Sacred Scriptures, there is no work extant that possesses a stronger interest and attraction throughout Christendom. The American edition will be an exact copy of the original, issued at about one-sixth of the cost of the English work.

Subscriptions received by  
KELLER KURTZ.  
July 12.

## NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment, in South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Ware-room, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles  
ESAIAS J. CULP.  
Gettysburg, April 26.

**Good News! Good News!**  
A NOTHER supply of the Genuine M'ALISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and can now be had at the Drug Store of  
S. S. FORNEY, Agent.  
Gettysburg, July 5.

**Books! Books!**  
Graham's Magazine, for July, 25 cents.  
Godey's Lady's Book, " 25 cents.  
Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena—by Mon tholon.

Napoleon and his Marshals—by Headley.  
Washington and his Generals—by Headley.  
Pictorial New York Sun, Brother Jonathan, and Saturday Courier—each 124 cts.  
LITHOGRAPHS, a variety—besides a general assortment of STATIONERY, also all the late publications of the day—for sale by  
KELLER KURTZ.  
July 5.

**HOVER'S BLACK INK** for sale at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

## DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.  
Gettysburg, March 22.

## WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

## THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sheery's Store.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

## AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, April 5.

## J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattle's Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.  
April 5.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.  
Feb. 2.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

## ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

## Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD, Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

## IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited. The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast IRON ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.  
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

## Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders in this Company are all now due; and as the Directors are about to commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Treasurer.  
May 3.

## BARGAINS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

THE Subscriber invites attention to his very beautiful assortment of LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

They were selected with peculiar care, and he confidently asserts that all tastes can be suited in the lot—which comprises BALZERINES, LAWNS, GINGHAM-LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.; a few Dress Patterns of extra pretty EMBROIDERED VIENNESE LAWNS, to which he invites special attention; and, as the season is advanced, all of the above articles will be sold at very low prices.

A good assortment of SUMMER SHAWLS, Linen-Cambrie, LANKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, &c.; also a general assortment of other DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, or exchanged for Country Produce.

Gettysburg, July 12.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

D. Middlecott

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF FRESH GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced prices—comprising, in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints, for 64 cents—worth 1 1/2;  
Fast Color French Lawns, 1 1/2 cents—worth 25;

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Covingtons, Drillings, Cottonades, &c.  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolets, and Sun Shades—

All decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.  
June 14.

## PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Economy is Wealth!

## COBBAN AND KING

HAVE just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and handsome assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing, of various qualities and the most fashionable style of make, the stock consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, for gentlemen and boys' wear. Also, now opening a large assortment of

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

of every variety of size and description. In offering our stock of goods to the public, we deem it unnecessary to make a call for "more men, or raise the cry of war," for the purpose of drawing attention, but would respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally, that by giving us a call, at the North-west corner of the Square, (Smith's corner), we will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, having purchased them entirely for cash. Deeming it useless to enumerate the articles, we cut the matter short, by saying our supply is full, and all we ask is a call to fit and please.

Also—constantly on hand, a large stock of

## BAR IRON,

hammered and rolled, STEEL of all kinds, Strap and Round Iron, all sizes, Nails and Horseshoes.

Hardware, Cedarware, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

Also, at all times, will be found a full supply of the best

## Family Flour, Feed, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Gettysburg, July 5.

## THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

## Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

## FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

## Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements; I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.

Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cassimerette, Cassinett, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cassimer, Cassinett, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cassimer, Marseilles and Cassinett. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Trimbles, Jewellery, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.  
P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.  
Gettysburg, May 3.

## Farmers' &amp; Mechanics' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they still continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situated in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conowingo creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woollen Goods to order.

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## THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 2, 1847.

## WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

GOVERNOR,  
**Gen. James Irvin.**  
 CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**Joseph W. Patton.**  
 SENATOR,  
**William R. Sadler.**  
 ASSEMBLY,  
**William M. Sherry.**  
 COMMISSIONER,  
**Jacob King.**  
 AUDITOR,  
**Amos W. Maginly.**  
 DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
**Thomas M. Cleary.**  
 TREASURER,  
**Robert G. Harper.**

Mr. Root, of Philadelphia, whose advertisement we publish this week, is highly distinguished in the art of Daguerreotyping, and represented as a very worthy man. Those of our friends visiting the city, and desiring any thing in his line, would do well to give him a call.

Rev. SAMUEL BOWMAN, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa., has been unanimously elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana.

## Burrman's Spring.

We embraced the opportunity, last week, of a little leisure, to visit the establishment of Mr. BURRMAN, on the top of the South mountain, and midway between Gettysburg and Hagerstown, of which we had very favorable reports. We were much gratified with the visit. We found the situation a delightful one, the company highly agreeable, the accommodations excellent, the charges moderate, and every thing of a gratifying character. We know of no mountain situation, so far as we have had an opportunity of observing, which holds out greater inducements for a few days' sojourn.

## The Columbian Magazine.

For August, has been received, filled, as usual, with interesting original articles. Its embellishments are very handsome—"Christ found in the Temple"—Lake Winnepesaukee—and the August Fashions.

## Accidents.

On Thursday week, Mr. Wm. Root, one of the most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, fell from the false works of the new bridge now being erected over the Susquehanna, and was so much injured that he died on the following Sunday.

On Friday week, Mr. David Shade, Lock-keeper at Duncan's Island, fell from the upper beams of the Clark's Ferry Bridge, to the carriage way, and was instantly killed.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has made arrangements to lay a new track on the road between Carlisle and Harrisburg. The new rail will be a heavy bar of nearly double the thickness and weight of the old bar, and will make a road far superior to the old for travelling purposes.

## Power and Duty of Magistrates.

A few days ago, Judge PARSONS, of Philadelphia, gave his promised opinion touching the power and duty of magistrates in surety of the peace cases. After remarking upon the fact that the matter had never been clearly defined, nor a judicial construction put upon the Acts of Assembly relating thereto, he proceeded to give his own views at length. He held that no committing magistrate has a right to commit, for a breach of the peace, for a longer term than until the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and that he is bound to return all such cases. There are but two classes of cases, said the Judge, in which the magistrate is not bound to make a return, and they are

1st. Assaults and batteries. These may be settled by mutual consent of the parties, and a record setting forth the fact must be signed by them.

2d. Cases of vagrancy in which the magistrate may commit for the term of one calendar month.

These he divided, from the books, into five classes, as follows:

1. All persons returning into a district after they have been removed by the constituted authorities.
2. All persons having no visible means of support for themselves and families.
3. All who refuse to perform the work assigned them by the Guardians of the Poor.
4. All found begging upon the streets or upon the highways.
5. All persons who shall come from foreign parts into this Commonwealth and shall follow no employment, and shall have no means of obtaining a living.

In all the above cases the magistrate may commit for thirty days, and no return is required, unless the case come before the Court for revision. There are disorderly cases in which the magistrate can commit for thirty days, and those are persons of idle and dissolute habits, who, by their conduct, become an annoyance to the neighborhood in which they reside. All such cases, however, should be carefully considered, and not adjudged too hastily. In conclusion, the Judge said that he would not make the rule absolute until the 23d of August, to enable the magistrates to return such cases as they had not, and which they were required to do, believing, as he did, that they had acted under a misapprehension of the law.

## The Moral Cost of the War.

We considered last week the cost of the War in dollars and cents—and even in this view it cannot but be esteemed a heavy burden; but there is another light in which we look at it—and if it was expensive before, it is infinitely more so by this latter view. The pecuniary cost is \$120,000,000—the moral cost no man can estimate—no money, no millions can meet.

At some times, and under some circumstances, a nation gains in every way, morally, socially, and politically, by a war, as for instance the case of the American Revolution; but such exceptions are rare—as one to a hundred. War generally (come for what reason it may) is a curse—a moral curse—an incubus that presses with the weight of a night-mare upon every muscle, every nerve, every sinew, every bone of the body-politic—but, most of all, an incubus upon the moral sense of a nation.

Eighteen months ago the people of these United States would have turned away with a shudder from the sickening details of a battle-field; but how changed! As one man now they seek for these details—they delight in them—they feed their depraved appetites upon them—they gloat over them without a single feeling of shame, unchecked by the slightest sense of remorse!—Horrid words—words that usually thrill us with fear, as "battle," "killed," "wounded," "blood,"—these are bandied about from mouth to mouth as common phrases. Our men talk of nothing else; our women, forgetting the timidity of their nature, see nothing to be dreaded in them; our very children learn to utter them in their earliest lisps. Our whole people have grown into an awful familiarity with phrases and deeds and things, from which they would turn with horror if they were moved by a right moral sense.

Are these not dreadful costs? We have come to talk of a battle, as if it were a child's game for the mastery of some snow-ball fort, without a thought of the broken bones and the bleeding wounds of the thousands who have fallen. We talk of "500 killed," with as little feeling as if men died like the brute and were forgotten; as if the soldier, who meets death under the victorious folds of his nation's flag, or in the full-tide of his glory, has not a soul with as many sins, and as long an eternity, as a citizen who dies by the common visitation!

Are not these dreadful costs? It is not only familiarizes us with bloodshed, but it creates a fondness for it that nothing but Asia can satisfy. It is told of a traveller in Asia, that as he was journeying along pleasantly, he came in sight of a charmed spring. He was very thirsty, but the water had a green, sickly appearance; he hesitated awhile, but soon dipped in his cup and drank. The draught was sweet, the color changed as if by magic to a pearly clearness; he sat down and drank; his thirst increased in proportion to the water he took; he could not leave it, he drank on and on; he was fastened by a magic charm to the spot, he drank on and on; his body became more and more swollen until he burst, and a grinning demon, who had been concealed in the bushes, sprang out, seized his body and devoured it.

Our nation is on its pleasant journey to greatness—it has stopped by the CHARMED SPRING OF WAR, and drank—it is still drinking—the waters are becoming sweeter—the thirst is increasing—the GRINNING DEMON OF DISSOLUTION has already been seen often by the Statesman's eye, only half-hidden in the uncertain haze of the future!—Shall we not make an effort to dispel the charm that is fastening us down to certain danger?—Shall we deliver up our nation—swollen with copious draughts from this magic well—ready to burst with the false national vanity that a few more years will give—as a victim to the destroyer? Would not this be a fearful cost?

Look into History, and see the certain ruin that has followed the taste for War and Conquest.—Cannot Young America learn wisdom from the fate of the Macedonian Empire—of Old Rome—of Napoleon. History teaches no lesson upon her pages more clearly than this—"The moral cost of War is ruin."

We boast of our freedom and greatness—and we are free and great. We boast of the heritage of liberty, and a good government, which our Fathers handed down to us—but have we not a duty? Dare we transmit to our posterity that freedom tarnished, that greatness dimmed?—Dare we transmit to our posterity that liberty, which we received pure as the virgin light of the evening star, stained with blood? Dare we transmit to our posterity that government, which we received perfect as genius could make it, bloated with the unhealthy swollenness of territory—weakened by the vanities which War breeds—deprived of an upright moral sense, its only safeguard and honor?

Are not these Costs which must be counted? We ask our citizens to think of these things coolly, and calmly, and frequently. Do not let the glory of a victory carry away our reason.—Let us take these matters to our firesides, collect our families around us, and as Fathers, Husbands, and Brothers, think of these things—of the cost of the War in money, but especially of its moral cost. And when we have done this, and are convinced that it costs too much—too much money—too much morality—too much national greatness—let us demand PEACE from our Government, as a right to ourselves, to our nation, and to our posterity!

## Sudden Death from Excitement.

A young lady from Morristown, N. J., Miss Elizabeth R. Lippincott, arrived at Niagara Falls on Thursday week. It was her first visit, and though in delicate health, her curiosity led her to look at the cataraict in all its phases of sublimity, even from behind the magnificent sheet of the Horse Shoe. The excitement and fatigue caused a fatal hemorrhage of the lungs, of which she died on the following day.

The Hon. J. C. Spencer, of N. Y. reported the resolutions at the Chicago Convention.—Mr. D. D. Field, of New York, feeling his Loofoco scruples alarmed by a clause in one of the resolutions, concerning the interpretation of the constitution, moved to strike it out as being latitudinarian, and not to be tolerated. He was informed by Mr. Spencer, that the clause which he objected to, was in the very words of Gen. Jackson! Immense laughter ensued and the amendment was at once voted down.

JOSEPH G. SEMMES, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the University of Virginia, committed suicide on the 9th ult. at the house of his brother in Washington, Georgia, by shooting himself through the head. We suppose the dreadful act was induced by remorse.

## 11 Days Later from Europe.

## Advance in Breadstuffs.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Friday afternoon, bringing dates from England to the 15th July. They show that Flour has advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. since former dates. The Liverpool market is well supplied with potatoes, which are very fine, and the growing crops look well. The fever continues to an alarming extent in Liverpool.—Nothing of importance from the Continent.

The news by the Washington caused a rise in Flour of 3 1/2 cents per barrel, in New York, on Friday afternoon.

## Late and Important from Mexico.

Dates have been received from Vera Cruz to the 17th, Tampico to the 18th, and Brazos to the 20th.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla. Generals Cadwallader and Pillow had arrived at Perote with their detachments. They had been attacked at La Llova, and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived in Perote, which place they were to leave on the 9th to join Gen. Scott.

Gen. Pierce, with 2500 men and 1500 wagons, left Vera Cruz on the 14th for Puebla. He encountered at the National Bridge a Mexican force, to whom he gave battle. The Mexicans were routed, losing 150 men. Gen. P. returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements.

Col. De Russy had been sent out with a detachment to rescue some American prisoners who had been recaptured—when they were surrounded on the 12th, near Huejutla, by 1200 or 1400 Mexicans, who commenced a fire upon them from all directions. Capt. Wyse got his piece of artillery to bear upon them, and cut lanes in their ranks, through which they cut their way, and continued fighting back towards the river, at intervals, until the 16th, when they were released by a reinforcement of 150 men. They returned late on the night of the 16th, with a loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded and 2 missing, and 15 or 20 horses and 60 pack mules. Capt. Boyd (formerly of the Baltimore battalion) was the first who fell, with three balls through his body. His first lieutenant fell mortally wounded, and was lying dying on the field. Col. De Russy had several balls through his clothes. The Mexican loss is said to be 150 killed and wounded.

Lieut. Whipple, Adjutant of the 9th Infantry, was lassoed by some guerillas on the 10th, within 400 yards of the wall of the city of Vera Cruz. They were pursued, but could not be overtaken. It has caused great excitement.

News had been received at Puebla on the 2d, that three Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist on the subject of Peace, and it was supposed they would meet on the 4th of July, 8 leagues from Puebla.

The guerilla bands around Matamoras were gaining strength every day. Fifty Mexicans, well armed, were seen on the 15th, within four miles of the city.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, the remaining Catholic Missionary to the army, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st.

The U. S. steamer Ann Chase, while off the mouth of the Sabine on the morning of the 12th, burst one of her boilers, killing two men (V. Carmichael, of the Indiana volunteers, and James Dolan, of Pittsburg,) and scalding several others.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown, which sailed from Boston to Norfolk on Thursday week, to complete her equipments for a cruise on the coast of Africa, was seen by another vessel on Wednesday last, around 60 miles northeast of Cape Henry. As the wind was blowing heavily, great fears are entertained for her loss, and that of her officers and crew.

A serious riot occurred at a house of ill fame, in Pittsburg, on Tuesday night. Stones were thrown at the house, and the inmates fired on the crowd, severely wounding five persons, three of them mortally.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention, at their meeting on Wednesday evening last, nominated Gen. TAYLOR as their candidate for the Presidency.

**Dreadful Accident.**—The Pittsburg Commercial of Tuesday says, a "land slide" occurred in Sligo yesterday afternoon, by which five persons were killed and three wounded. A fragment of the slide—a huge rock, weighing about a ton—was precipitated from the brow of Coal Hill, and fell upon the school-house in which Mr. Chivers teaches. Five children were instantly crushed to death, and horribly mutilated, and three others wounded. The names of those killed are as follows: John Davis, Charles Doran, M. Richards, Oliver McNinch and J. Cassidy. They varied in age from six to ten years. Wounded—John Craig, S. Johnson, and Robert McCorkle. The injuries of the wounded are not considered as dangerous.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

## Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 50 to 5 75
Wheat,	1 25 to 1 30
Rye,	75 to 75
Corn,	70 to 75
Oats,	50 to 53
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 6 25

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 27th ult., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. WILLIAM PLANK, to Miss MARY CHRISTIANA SCHULTZ—both of Cumberland township.

## DIED.

On the 29th ult., in Germany township, JON. SENTZ, in the 16th year of his age.

## James' last Novel

RUSSELL, or Charles the 2d, an Historical Romance. For sale by KELLER KURTZ—Sign of the Big Book.  
 Aug. 2.

## CORNER-STONE.

THE Corner-stone of the Church Edifice in process of erection by the Rev. Ref. Church at Abbottstown, will (by Divine permission) be laid on the 15th day of August, inst. It is expected that Professors NAVIN and SCHAEFF, of Mercersburg, and one of the Rev. Professors of Gettysburg, will be present, and conduct the services in the German and English languages. Worship to commence at an early hour, and to continue through the day.

Friends of the Christian Religion, of every name, are affectionately invited to attend.

S. HAUER,  
 S. WIESE,  
 J. WEHLER,  
 F. KLEINPETER,  
 F. WOLF,  
 H. MAYER,

Abbottstown, Aug. 2.

## SETTLE UP.

FINDING still a considerable number of unsettled accounts for subscription to "THE STANDARD" on my Books, and wishing to have them settled, I hereby request all those who are indebted to me for subscription, advertising, or Job work, to call on JOEL B. DANNEN, Esq., in Gettysburg, for that purpose, on or before the 16th day of August, inst., as after that time suits will be brought against all who are in arrears.

JOSIAH T. H. BRINGMAN.

Aug. 2.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Straban township, Adams county, will meet at the house of JACOB GRASS, in Hanterstown, on Saturday, the 14th day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals and supply Teachers for the several Schools in said township.

SAMUEL P. NEELY, Sec'y.

Aug. 2.

## NOTICE.

Estate of John Snyder, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with them and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH R. SNYDER, } Ex'rs.  
 HENRY SNYDER, }

Aug. 2.

## STRAY MARE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, on the 23d of July,

A Dark Brown Mare, about 14 or 15 years old; the two hind feet white, and a small white spot on the nose. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP BEAMER.

Aug. 2.

The attention of Tavern Keepers is called to OLD RYE, BRANDY, and WINE—which will be sold at a very reduced price, by the barrel or gallon. They will be sold low because I wish to close the lot.—Call and examine them.

E. H. DOCWRA.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

## "AIRY KNOWE" FOR SALE.

BUSINESS requiring the constant presence of the subscriber in the city, he will dispose of, at Private Sale, his property known by the above name, consisting of TWELVE ACRES of

PATENTED LAND, in Berwick township, Adams county, Pa. The land is in a high state of cultivation; all being well tilled, ashed, and manured, and surrounded by excellent and substantial post and rail fencing. There is a never failing spring of water thereon, a thriving Young ORCHARD of well selected and graded fruit trees. The buildings are a

## TWO STORY HOUSE.

with an observatory thereon; a Kitchen, with an excellent well of water near the door; a reasonably extensive Barn and other necessary out buildings—all situated on a knoll sufficiently high to command a delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

To a person wishing a pleasant country residence, AIRY KNOWE affords attractions rarely to be met with—lying on the turnpike midway between York and Gettysburg, in the immediate neighborhood of Churches, Schools, (among which is the New Oxford Medical and Collegiate Institute,) and mechanics, with a close proximity to the beautiful and romantic "Pigeon Hills"—ten miles only south of the "York Springs"—in a country gay with Flora's richest robe, with hill and dale and Nature's other beauties, forming such a congregation of adornments, that the lover of rural scenery is constantly charmed with the natural animations which give beauty to the landscape and a variety to the scene.

The Subscriber has spared neither expense nor pains in having the grounds neatly platted and ornamented with shrubbery and trees of rare specimens, as have also the buildings been erected with a view to comfort, durability and elegance. Any person desiring a detailed description of the property, or the terms of sale, can have the same by addressing the subscriber at Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa.

WILLIAM ROBINSON SHEPFIELD.

Aug. 2.

## AT THE SIGN OF THE

BOOK, Opposite the Bank,

FOR the past week the following Books have been received.

Graham's Magazine, for August, 25 cts  
 Godey's " " " " 25 "  
 Columbian " " " " 25 "  
 Counterfeit Detector, " " 25 "  
 Gen. Taylor's Rough and Ready, Fisher's, Crockett's, and Turner's Almanacs, for 1848.

Aug. 2.

## Confession of

JOHN HAGGERTY, for the murder of the Fordney Family, in the city of Lancaster. For sale at the sign of the Big Book, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 2.

PADDY GO EASY, and his wife Nancy, by Carlson, Knight of Gwinn, by Lever, and a host of other new Books, just received and for sale at the Sign of the Big Book, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 2.

## M. A. ROOT'S

GALLERY OF  
 Portraits and Family Groups,  
 No. 140 Chesnut Street,  
 THIRD DOOR BELOW FIFTH STREET,  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 ADMISSION FREE.

THE pictures taken at this establishment are pronounced, by artists and scientific men, unrivalled for depth of tone and softness of light and shade, while they display all the artistic arrangement of the highest effort of the painter.

Citizens or strangers visiting the Gallery, can have their Miniatures or Portraits taken in this unique style, and neatly set in Morocco Cases, Gold Lockets, or Breastpins, &c., in a few minutes. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

## AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

The public journals have at different periods announced, as a remarkable proof of the skill and proficiency of American Artists, that Daguerreotypes are now made in this city superior, in every respect, to those made in any of the European cities. This success of American artists was confirmed, in a very gratifying and conclusive manner, by Mr. Barnum's publicly stating, at the close of his Tom Thumb exhibition in this city, that Mr. Root had made fifty-one good pictures, with only a single failure. In addition to which, Mr. R. has been furnished with the following conclusive certificate, signed, it will be perceived, by the parents of Tom Thumb, by Mr. Barnum, his teachers, and secretary, all of whom were with him in Europe—

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1847.

The Daguerreotypes of Tom Thumb and his family, including his several teachers, footman, driver, equipage, &c., and his various costumes and characters, made by Mr. M. A. Root, (FIFTY-ONE in all,) present a degree of accuracy and truthfulness to Nature, with a bold charm of outline, softness, expression, beauty and delicacy of finish, and uniform brilliancy, that we have never seen equalled. They are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind witnessed by us either in this country or in London, Paris, or any of the cities of Europe which we have visited. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the courtesy and skill so uniformly manifested by Mr. Root, the eminently successful Daguerreotypist. (Signed.)

S. E. STRATTON, (the Father.)

CYNTHIA STRATTON, (the Mother.)

P. T. BARNUM,

(Exhibitor of Tom Thumb in England and America, and Proprietor of the New York and Baltimore Museums.)

W. W. WEBSTER, (Secretary.)

THEODORE B. CATLIN,

(Advertiser and Secretary for Tom Thumb in Europe.)

H. G. SIEMMAN, (his Preceptor.)

This is certainly very striking testimony in favor of American superiority, coming as it does from those who have examined specimens of the best productions of the art in most of the principal cities of Europe.

Aug. 2.

SIX years experience has proved that for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Oppression of the Breast, there is nothing equal to Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound.

This medicine has now been in use for seven years, during which time there has been a constant demand for it, and its popularity instead of declining has always been on the increase.

During this time many new medicines have sprung up for the cure of the above complaints, some of which lasted only a few months, and others not as long; but Hance's Syrup has readily gone on gaining favor with all classes of society until now it has become identified by many families as a regular family medicine.

To those who have never used the Compound Syrup of Horehound, this notice is particularly directed, as to those who have once experienced its peculiarly happy effects, any praise of its merits would be superfluous.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

Aug. 2.

## Jury List—August Term.

## GRAND JURY.

Germany—Jonathan C. Forrest, Samuel Berlin, Ephraim Swope.  
 Straban—Armstrong, Taughnbaugh, Samuel W. Hoffman, William Black.  
 Hamiltonban—Jacob Ruffensberger, Samuel Cobean, of W.  
 Borough—William Witskeley.  
 Lintmore—Franklin L. Myers.  
 Hamilton—Emanuel Kuhn, R. M. Hutchison.  
 Union—William Weikert.  
 Menallen—G. W. Rex, Adam Sowers, Nathan Wright.

Mountpleasant—P. Weikert, Geo. Hagerman.  
 Reading—Henry A. Pickering.  
 Berwick—Michael Slagle.  
 Huntington—William Peters.  
 Franklin—George Shakely.  
 Conowago—David Wertz.  
 Freedom—William Scott.

## GENERAL JURY.

Conowago—Francis Little, Levi Kindig, Jacob Smith.  
 Germany—George Schriver.  
 Menallen—Samuel Fyster, Samuel Diehl.  
 Mountpleasant—Christian Hossler, John Blair, Lewis Long.  
 Straban—Samuel F. Neely, Henry Hoffman, Frederick Forney.  
 Franklin—George Stover, Levi Pitzer, Daniel Heintzelman, Charles Nickley, Samuel Brady, John Chamberlain.  
 Union—D. Geiselman, Ignatius Saecring.  
 Reading—Henry S. Hildebrand.  
 Mountjoy—George Musser.  
 Hamiltonban—Michael Herring, Jos. Baigher, Hugh Culbertson.  
 Lintmore—Levi Lippy.  
 Cumberland—George Guinn.  
 Borough—G. E. Buehler, Henry Welty.  
 Berwick—Joseph R. Henry, Jacob Slagle, David M. Myers.  
 Tyrone—William Yeatts.  
 Huntington—William Webb.  
 Freedom—James M. Cleary.

Aug. 2.

## Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Francis Bream, (Marsh-creek Bridge,) on Saturday the 14th day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. precisely, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. A full attendance is requested, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

By order,

ALEXANDER COBEAN, O. S.

Aug. 2.

## Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at the house of J. L. Grass, in Hanterstown, on Saturday the 14th of August, inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Aug. 2.

J. F. FELTY, Q. M. S.

## HARVEST HOME.

## George Arnold

Has just received an additional supply of  
**NEW**



## TRUE AND FALSE GLORY.

We were struck on looking over more than a column of closely printed matter in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, which contained the acknowledgments by the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends in Ireland, of the remittances received from this country to aid in staying the ravages of Famine in that unhappy island, with the contrast it presented to other proceedings now going on throughout the world. It seems that we have contributed £14,576 17s., or about \$72,880, in cash, in this charitable work, besides upwards of sixty thousand barrels of corn meal, in addition to enormous quantities of Indian Corn and meal, wheat and rye flour, peas and beans and boxes of clothing. Of all these contributions, from every quarter of this Union and from all religious denominations, the Society of Friends in Ireland, by an unsolicited and by no means pre-arranged movement, were constituted the almoners to distribute them among the suffering, destitute and starving victims of hunger and disease. What a noble compliment! What implicit confidence! It was sent to the Friends, because they were fully relied upon as impartial—as regarding no sect or party—as caring nothing for the distinctions of Catholic and Protestant—as knowing no other claim than that of calamity and affliction, and recognizing that, whosoever it might proceed, their strife was not with weapons of death on the battle-field, but with food and raiment in the mud hovels of the poor against the gaunt fiend of Famine. They sought not to inflict wounds—mangle flesh and crush bones with iron balls, broadswords and bayonets, but to feed the hungry—clothe the naked—and allay the burning agonies of the fever-stricken. Here was true glory! These Quakers have achieved a more transcendent victory than soldier ever won. All that the British have gained by their bombardment of Canton—all that the French acquired by killing a thousand Cochino-Chinese, and by their blood-bought conquests in Africa—even the glories of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey—of Sacramento—of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo—how do they pale—grow dim—die out before the splendors of this Quaker glory—the most magnificent triumph over sectarian prejudice and human suffering ever obtained by mere men upon the earth!

While then this "Relief Committee of the Society of Friends," with Joseph Bewley and Jonathan Pim for its Secretaries, has been thus engaged, how have the mighty Christian governments of the World been employed? We know what we are doing in Mexico, and have we not reason to feel abashed in the comparison? England and France taunt us—taunt each other, and we taunt both, for battles, bombardments and invasions; but who taunts Bewley, Pim, and other Quakers for what they have been doing in Ireland? Who will receive the highest tribute from impartial history?—Whose deed will survive as most worthy of imitation and praise by future generations? Who of all the actors in these scenes will be best approved in another world? There is no doubt on these points.

"Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."  
York Republican.

## AID FROM AMERICA TO IRELAND.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of the 3d July, contains an address of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, setting forth the aggregate receipts consigned to them for distribution from America, both of money and produce.

The amount of money acknowledged is £14,576 18s.; of produce the quantity is enormous. This acknowledgment embraces contributions from various parts of the United States.

The editor of the *Journal*, in noticing the statement of the Committee of Friends, thus bears testimony to this excellent body:

"The good and virtuous body to which the administration of American generosity has been confided, have applied every where promptly, economically, but always impartially, according to the wants of the local community, the succor received both in money and food from America."

The same paper adds:

"We have not had time to estimate the food supplies which have been pushed forward by the liberality of the Republic in such astonishing profusion and variety, within the last three months.—The mere money contribution to the Friends reached the splendid sum of £14,576, while in corn meal alone we have received upwards of sixty thousand barrels, not to mention the enormous quantities of Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, peas and beans, and boxes of clothing. What the absolute value of these sumptuous and seasonable supplies may have been we know not, but we do from the highest authority know that, in the hands of the Friends, they have prevented a dreadful waste of human life in Ireland."

This account of the distribution of the free will offerings, and of the good effected thereby, will be grateful to the liberal contributors in the U. States.

**Peace Memorials.**—The committee of the London Peace Society have addressed memorials, not only to our own government and that of Mexico, but to the British ministry and to all the principal monarchs of Europe, pleading for a speedy termination of our conflict with Mexico, and for a general adoption of such substitutes for war as shall supersede its necessity in all cases.

## GEN. IRVIN'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

A correspondent of a gentleman in Philadelphia, writing from Centre county, has communicated the following facts respecting Gen. Irvin's conduct in two particular instances, which must increase the public estimate of his worth, and make a favorable impression on the mind of every man capable of admiring a generous action. We are well satisfied that the publication of such incidents are by no means agreeable to Gen. Irvin—he is truly one of that class of men, who

"Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," but the virulence with which he has been assailed as close, selfish, niggardly, an oppressor of the operatives in his employment, an "iron master with an iron heart," &c., entitles the People to be advised of the FACTS which refute their calumnies, and to have him presented to them in his true light, as a liberal, generous, warm-hearted, and disinterested man. His conduct with regard to the Cadetship at West Point, shows that he is destitute of that quality of *nepotism*, or a disposition to foster relations, whether fit or unfit, into public offices, which is so common to politicians. Scarcely had Gov. Shunk settled himself in the chair of State before he elevated his brother-in-law, John K. Findlay—a very moderately endowed lawyer at Lancaster—to the Bench of the District Court, at Philadelphia, thus prostituting his high station to the promotion and enrichment of members of his own family, instead of employing his Judicial patronage for the public benefit. We rejoice in the contrast presented by Gen. Irvin to such *nepotism*.—York Rep.

Gen. Irvin was called upon by his father in his last illness, some few years ago, to write his will. The General, who knew his father's situation and property well, and deservedly had his confidence in the fullest extent, proceeded to divide his property, which you know was large, among his children, which he did with his usual good judgment, and after reading it over to his father, he expressed himself satisfied—but one thing, said the old gentleman, you have forgotten, and that is your own share. The General explained that he had enough already, and requested his father to give himself no concern about him, and so it passed. The will in his hand-writing is filed in our Register's Office, and about the facts which I have stated very briefly, there can be no doubt, for I know them to be true. As you say, this voluntary relinquishment of a considerable estate is a rare instance of true liberality.

"I could give you other instances of his life which show that this was in keeping with his character, but I suppose it is not necessary—but there is one that I will. When he was in Congress there was an appointment of a Cadet at West Point in his gift. Two of his relations, one a nephew, were very anxious to be appointed, but they being able to live without it, and being his relations, he passed them by, and gave it to the son of a poor man, who had a large family without influence."

## EFFECTS OF WHIGISM.

The Lancaster Tribune says, the influence exerted by a Whig Canal Commissioner and a Whig State Treasurer, is beginning to exhibit itself in all the departments of the State Government. Mr. Power, backed by Mr. Burns, has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the State, and preventing thousands more from being lavishly and uselessly thrown away upon political favorites, by the Shunk dynasty; and Judge Banks has so managed the affairs of his department that, according to the statements of the friends of Gov. Shunk, "the Treasury will contain sufficient cash before the 1st of August, to pay the semi-annual interest on the state debt, and have a balance of one hundred thousand dollars to be applied to other purposes."

These are important facts for the consideration of the Tax-payers; and if one Whig in the Canal Board, and one Whig "on the hill" at Harrisburg, can effect such a condition of things, how much more zealous should they labor to place more such Whigs at the head of State affairs. Mr. Power's management as Canal Commissioner produces in one year "one million of dollars profit on the Canals and Railroads," and Mr. Banks, few months supervision of the Treasury department, not only produces an advance sufficient to pay off the August interest on the State debt, but leaves a surplus of "one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury for other purposes." Remember, these are the admissions of the opponents of the Whig party. "Poor Men," as well as the tax-ridden Farmers, would do well to read and ponder upon these facts.

**Artillery Spiked.**—Two months ago, when flour was up to the highest notch, canal, lake, and ocean freights seventy-five to one hundred per cent. higher than usual, and the country was full of speculators with golden fortunes in prospect, Locofocos were peculiarly eloquent on the Tariff of 1846. They rubbed their hands with exultation, and claimed for Messrs. Polk and Walker the merit of having produced high prices to the farmer and large profits to the merchant and ship owner. Now that flour has fallen from three to four dollars a barrel, and other articles in proportion, the word "Tariff" is not mentioned. According to their notions, it must be a queer machine, a sort of "sliding scale," which inverts the great law of gravitation, having the peculiar faculty of sliding up instead of down. When flour runs up, it is the Tariff that raises it, and Messrs. Polk and Walker go up with it. When it goes down, it is—we cannot tell what, for Locofocos are as mum as a statue.—Rochester Democrat.

**Waste Lands of Ireland.**—There are two millions of people subsisting by daily public relief in Ireland, and five millions of acres lying waste which they dare not, and the holders will not, improve.

## LATE FROM THE BRAZOS.

The steamer James L. Day, has arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 18th ult. The Mexican forces at San Luis are variously estimated. Fourteen thousand are said to be commanded by Valencia, and reported to be en route to join Santa Anna with nine thousand regulars.

The health of Gen. Wool's troops is good. Gen. Taylor has rations for one hundred and twenty days, eight hundred wagons and two thousand mules, waiting to move forward with a force of twenty-nine hundred. Gen. Urrea is positively stated as at Victoria recently, and arrested the Governor of that place and sent him to the capital, charged with treason against the Mexican government. It is also stated that the son of Canales had been shot by Gen. Urrea, on account of treasonable correspondence having been found in his possession.—The department of Tamaulipas has been put under contribution for a large sum of money, and Urrea has departed to enforce its collection at the point of the bayonet. It was reported that he had left Victoria to attack Tampico, but this was not credited.

Carrajal is reported to be roving all over the country, permitting free traders to escape. The intended march from San Luis against Gen. Wool seems to be abandoned. It was rumored at San Luis on the 8th that Gen. Scott had marched from Puebla, but counter-marched on learning that resistance would be offered twenty-five miles from the capital.

**The Virginia Volunteers.**—A recent letter from the editor of the *Staunton (Va.) Spectator*, who commands one of the companies of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, at Buena Vista, states that there was a good deal of sickness among his men. His report on the morning of the date of his letter (the 15th June) told a melancholy tale—twenty-nine on the sick list, but two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and thirty-one men fit for duty. In speaking of this fact, he says:

"It is deeply painful for me to look upon my thinned ranks. When we arrived in Mexico, not yet four months ago, we mustered eighty strong—now we are the mere skeleton of a company. But few of our number as yet have died, but many have become disabled by sickness, and either have been or will be discharged. As to our sickness here, I do not know how to account for it. The climate is pretty much like our own, and the water excellent."

**LATER FROM TABASCO.—Two Hundred Houses Destroyed.**—More Fighting.—The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 19th ult. has been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated TABASCO, June 30, 1847:

"We have been far from tranquil ever since the departure of Commodore Perry, small parties of men having entered the town at night and fired upon the sentries. This has led to the burning, the day before yesterday, of about two hundred houses, at the back and south end of the city, by order of our governor and military commander.

"Yesterday reinforcements of about 110 marines and sailors were sent up by Commodore Perry from the bar, and this morning about 250 men have gone out to try and meet some of the Mexican forces that are in this neighborhood, and drive them away. The city remains deserted and no business at all doing—not a single shop in the place being opened, and all our usual supplies from the neighborhood suspended. We understand Commodore Perry has declared his intention to retain possession of this city, unless he receives orders to the contrary from the Government in Washington.

**The Louisville Mystery.**—A few days ago a young lady walked into a clothing store at Louisville, purchased a suit of clothes (as she alleged) for her husband, and then walked out. Not many minutes after this transaction, she was seen in the neighborhood of the store in the very garments she had purchased for her husband. Curiosity was excited, the police were on the spot, but the young lady, some how or other, could not be found. The Cincinnati Herald thus solves the mystery:

"We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville.—On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman on Main street, near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame. The drayman said that he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did. When up stairs, the stranger asked for Mary.—She came down, when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked for her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and, opening his breast, proved it. Thereupon ensued tears, showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubting. The couple then went out of the house, and, taking the Pittsburg packet, left the city. The disguised sister had learned the condition of the one here, and had assumed this disguise that she might safely gain admission, and induce her to leave. She took the drayman with her that she might run no risk of personal danger."

What more touching illustration could be furnished of a sister's love?

**Death of Eclipse.**—The celebrated race horse Eclipse died in Kentucky, at the stables of Jilson Yates, on the 10th ult., at a very advanced age.

## FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Boston Courier gives the following detailed account of a late accident on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, which has before been briefly noticed:

On Tuesday morning two cars of the freight train from Norwich, loaded with railroad iron, became from some cause detached from the train at the Oxford depot. As there is considerable inclination in the road at that place and for several miles beyond, the cars immediately commenced a retrograde motion from their own gravity, and soon gained a great velocity, running, as it was estimated, at the rate of near or quite thirty miles an hour. In this manner they passed the Webster station, where they were perceived too late for the people of the depot to turn the switch; but some stacks of wood were thrown upon the rails, which proved entirely ineffectual in stopping their rearward progress.

Further along some haymakers on the line of the road marked their untoward appearance upon the track, and perceiving the danger which they portended to the morning accommodation train from Norwich, with which they might in a few moments come in collision, attempted to stop their way with some rails from an adjoining fence; but these were snapped off like pipe-stems, and at a curve of the road upon the State line bridge, just as the Norwich train emerged from a swamp, which covered the prospect ahead, the blind cars, with their heavy freight, and the Morning Norwich train, came in collision with most tremendous effect.

The passenger car of the Norwich was preceded by the engine, tender loaded with wood, and by a second class car in which there were no passengers. The railroad iron of the freight train became unloosed by the concussion, and, maintaining its impetus, portions of it darted with tremendous force through the Norwich engine and tender. Mr. Joseph Adams, of Norwich, the engineer, was struck by one or more of the bars, was dreadfully mutilated, and instantly killed. The two firemen were badly wounded. Some of the passengers in the rear car were thrown forward, but received no serious injury.

Mr. Joseph Lewis Suckpole, of this city, whose wife and children were at Norwich, had two dogs in the second class car, and stood upon the platform sporting with them at the time of the concussion. A wooden fixture of the tender, driven back by the iron rails, struck his thigh, which was badly broken, and passed through his body coming out at the back. A passenger who hurried forward to learn the cause of the crash, states that his body was thrown back into the passenger car, while the wood from the tender covered his legs. Some water was brought to bathe his head, but he gave no groan or sign of life, save a slight twitching of the muscles of his face. In a few moments it was evident that he was dead. The locomotive was wrecked, and the cars were badly injured.

**Dreadful Steamboat Accident.**—Seven Persons Scalded.—The small steamer Oregon, Captain Jory, which has been running at Baltimore on Sundays, from the intersection of Light and Pratt sts., to the Fish House and Patapsco Gardens, blew up on Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, scalding some seven persons.—She ran as usual on Sunday, starting from the wharf at about two o'clock, P. M., stopping at the Fish House, on the south side of the Spring Gardens, on the Patapsco river. She had landed her passengers, and was about on her return trip, when the stern end of the boiler blew out, partially clearing the deck, and dreadfully scalding some seven of the passengers on board, two of whom were children. Some three or four, we understand, have been scalded so bad, and inhaled so much of the hot steam, that it is doubtful if they will survive. Several persons were knocked into the river, and others sprang overboard, and but for the fact of the boat being at the landing, the destruction of life would have been dreadful.—Balt. Clipper.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

**Church Struck with Lightning and Destroyed.**—During the heavy thunder shower yesterday afternoon, the German Lutheran Church, at the north-east corner of St. John and Brown sts., Northern Liberties, was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. The electric fluid passed down the steeple, and in a few moments the front interior of the building was enveloped in flames, the fluid having, as is supposed, communicated with the organ, which was located immediately under the steeple. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time the steeple fell into the building, giving the scene a terrible effect, and contributing largely to the destruction of the lower part of the church. The steeple contained two bells and a clock. Very little of the inner wood-work is saved, leaving scarcely anything but the walls of the building which are of brick. Some portion of the furniture, and one of the organs in a damaged condition have been saved. We learn that the building, with the furniture, clock, bells, &c. cost above twenty-one thousand dollars; and that there is an insurance upon the building for \$8000, and upon the clock and bells for \$1200.—The congregation had been dismissed about ten or fifteen minutes before the ignition of the building, some of whom had left the house one or two moments previously. Very fortunately no one was in the building at the time.—North American.

## A CHURCH DESTROYED.

**Destruction of St. Paul's Church at Rochester, N. Y.**—From the Rochester Advertiser Extra we learn that on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, flames were seen issuing from the belfry of St. Paul's or Grace Church, and in a few minutes, owing to the current of air, the whole steeple was enveloped in flames. Though the firemen were promptly on the ground, the whole interior was in a very short time in a blaze, and it was with difficulty the surrounding buildings, which were much damaged, were saved. The Library, with the exception of the books, in the body of the church, was saved. The splendid organ and massive bell, which together cost about \$2,000, were destroyed—the latter having given the first alarm in tolling its own doom, some one running to the rope as soon as the fire was discovered. The bell was melted, and the walls are all that remain of this noble structure, which cost about \$25,000, of which \$10,000 is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have communicated from a lamp which the sexton took with him into the steeple at 9 o'clock on the previous evening.

The Advertiser remarks that the church has been a very unfortunate one. "Twice the immense tower, which was originally carried to a great height, has fallen to the ground; and this, together with other disasters, has rendered it peculiarly unfortunate.

**Destructive Freshet.**—The late heavy rains seem to have extended from the source of the Mississippi river to the Missouri.

A letter from St. Croix informs us that the St. Croix had risen to an unusual height, doing great damage. The boom and race at the Falls were swept away, and all the logs desuned for the various mills on the river swept down the Lake.

Five mills have been swept away on Black river, among them the splendid works of Mr. Spaulding, at the Falls, and Mr. Douglass, below. The water rose 35 feet above the low water mark, carrying away 15,000 logs, and half a million feet of lumber. A considerable portion of logs and lumber from this river were caught in temporary booms, and in eddies, before they reached the Mississippi.

The flood upon the Chippewa river was more terrible than upon the others. The water rose 35 feet in twelve hours, so sudden and unexpected, as to be supposed the result of a water spout. The mill of Bass & Allen was moved from its foundation, and 10,000 logs from Yellow River were swept down the stream.

The mill at the mouth of O'Clear river was destroyed, dam and all, and 10,000 logs gone with it. 25,000 logs were lost from the Chippewa, and a large amount of lumber. The entire loss on the three rivers is estimated to be \$250,000. From the mouth of the Chippewa, down for a number of miles, the logs were so thick that a steamboat could not have passed through them, and these with the lumber were scattered about on the islands and bottoms for 150 miles.

The river above is from three to five, and even ten miles wide, extending from bluff to bluff. A large portion of the prairie here is overflowed, though no material damage has been done. The water is within a few inches of the high water mark of 1844, completely covering the embankments at each end of the bridge, and greatly endangering the bridge itself.—*Prairie du Chien Patriot*.

**SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two Men Killed.**—On Sunday night the house of a Mr. Minnick, near New Albany, Ia., was attacked by seven men, who had gone there for the purpose of giving the old man a flogging because he had turned two women of infamous character out of his house. They commenced by throwing stones in the windows, and then went to work breaking down the door, threatening to kill Mr. Minnick. The old man armed himself with an axe, and chopped the first three down, killing two and dangerously wounding a third. He was acquitted on examination, having acted in self-defence.

**A Mad Dog at the Exchange.**—Just at the hour of high 'change, on Saturday, when the milk-porridge of trade boils up at the very highest, the busy and eager groups who at such times throng the Exchange, were thrown into a state of most fearful excitement by the cry of mad dog! accompanied by a veritable canine who leaped through one of the windows and dashed wildly into the thickest of the crowd. Such scattering has not been seen since the receipt of the news of the fall in flour! Large fat men became suddenly active, lean ones invisible; red-faced men grew pale; and a particularly stout citizen, well known for his objection to all unnecessary locomotion, commenced shinning the pillars at a rate that would have made a foreman stare. Down stairs tumbled, head over heels, the affrighted crowd; and down stairs plunged Roarer, as if bent on having at least one bite at speculation. After suitable dismay, it was discovered that the dog was in the same condition with the people—confoundedly frightened; and that, chased and worried by some hopeful boys, he had sought shelter and protection with the commercial interest.—*Philad. American*.

A child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of Danbury, Connecticut, was poisoned on the 5th ult. by putting a visiting card in its mouth which its mother had given it to play with. It died in forty-eight hours after. An analysis of the card showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

## REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The Cincinnati Advertiser gives the following record as to the closing scenes of life and final resting places of some of that gallant band of officers who figured in our revolutionary struggle:

**Gen. Mercer** is usually said to have been killed at the battle of Princeton, but really died of an epileptic fit, in that neighborhood, a week after that affair.—The popular notion is derived from the fact that he received a blow on the head, from the butt end of a musket, in the hands of a British soldier, in full retreat with his comrades. He was knocked down and stunned for some time—as the consequence. Mercer was buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

**Putnam** was disabled from active service in the very middle of the strife, 1779, by a paralytic stroke, but survived till 1790, being 72 years of age at his death. He was buried at Brooklyn, Conn.

**Wayne** died at Erie, Pa., where he was buried. At a later date the body was transported to Chester county, Pa. Although near a quarter of a century had elapsed, the lineaments of the deceased hero were distinctly visible, and the features recognized by persons present; of course, the corpse crumbled to dust on exposure to the atmosphere.

**Schuyler**, who deserves all the credit of the capture of Burgoyne, of which he was deprived by Gen. Gates assuming the command, just as all the arrangements for the battle had been made at Saratoga, died at New York in 1804.

**Steuens**, the *Chevalier Bayard* of our revolution, *sans peur et sans reproche*, after vainly endeavoring to obtain the fulfillment by Congress of their engagements to him, returned to Utica, New York; the legislature of which State voted him a township—six miles square—of land in that neighborhood. Here in an humble log house he died, and was buried adjacent in 1797.

**St. Clair's** last resting place is at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. A neat marble pyramid being erected over his remains by his masonic brethren.

**Miffin**, the idol of Pennsylvania, died in Lancaster, Pa., and was buried there.

**Marwell**, who commenced the battle of Brandywine, by opposing *Kniphausen's* troops, in their attempts to cross *Chad's Ford*, died at Flemington, N. J.

**Montgomery and M'Dougal** are buried in New York.

**Alexander—Lord Sterling**, at Albany, New York.

**Parsons**, at Marietta, Ohio.

**Morgan**, the hero of the *Coupons*, at Winchester, Virginia.

**Sullivan**, at Exeter, N. H.

**Scott**, in Kentucky.

**Knox**, at Thomaston, Maine.

**Henry Lee**, in Virginia.

**Charles Lee**, lies at the foot of Gen. Mercer's tomb, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Arrival of Prisoners.**—The following eight Mexican prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult. from Tampico:

John Sugert, John A. Scott, A. W. Holeman, W. P. O. Normandie, Wm. Funk, 1st Kentucky cavalry; Wm. Russell, Arkansas cavalry; Robert S. Cockrill, John Thomas, 1st Kentucky infantry.

We learn from one of the above gentlemen that all the prisoners left the city of Mexico on the 5th of June, in charge of one Colonel, two Lieutenants, and about twenty lancers, and arrived at a town about 150 miles from Tampico on the 17th June. They were all then handed over to the Mexican General, commanding that place, when, on the 27th June, the eight prisoners above made their escape and arrived at Tampico on the 2d July. The balance of the prisoners, it is thought, would be sent to Tampico as soon as this General received orders to that effect, as the guard had orders to leave them at this place.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

**Honors to the Heroic Dead.**—The remains of Col. Hardin, who fell at Buena Vista, were interred with imposing honors at Jacksonville, Illinois, late the place of his residence, on the 14th ult. The funeral eulogy was delivered by Richard Yeates, Esq. The beautiful gray charger which bore him through the campaign was led in the procession. The remains of Colonels McKee and Clay, Captains Willis, Vaughan, and the other gallant Kentuckians recovered from the field of Buena Vista, were interred at Frankfort on Tuesday week. J. C. Breckenridge pronounced the funeral oration, and there were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons present, the heartstricken father of Ashland being among the crowd of mourners—also, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Vaughan.

**Horrible Death.**—A disastrous finale to a plundering expedition, occurred on Friday night, in the vicinity of Commerce and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.—A fellow, detected by a boarder at the Merchant's Hotel, in an attempt at burglary upon some stores in the rear, precipitately fled and took refuge in an out-house, through the floor of which he fell, and was smothered in the filth. Attention was first attracted to the spot by his cry of murder. Upon the recovery of the body it was found he was a black man named Joseph Dildson.

The Official paper announces the appointment by the President of the United States, of Col. STERLING PRICE, of Missouri, the Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers from that State now or lately on duty at Santa Fe, to a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, vice Jefferson Davis, who has declined accepting the commission.